PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

10-031164

(43) Date of publication of application: 03.02.1998

(51)Int.CI.

G02B 21/10

G02B 21/02

(21)Application number : **08-186065**

(71)Applicant : OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD

(22) Date of filing:

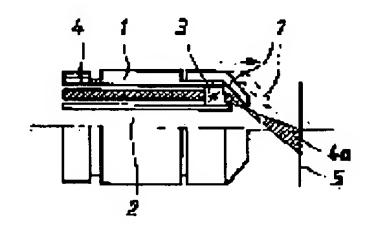
16.07.1996

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(54) OBJECTIVE LENS FOR DARK VISUAL FIELD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make an objective lens inexpensive, to eliminate the insufficiency of peripheral light quantity and to reduce illumination irregularity by enabling a diaphragm arranged near the tip of the objective lens in order to reduce light reflected from the surface of a sample to be moved along an optical axis. SOLUTION: By a ring-like optical member 3 coaxially arranged with the optical axis of the objective lens 2 between the lens 2 and a lens barrel 1, the sample 5 is illuminated with ring-like dark visual field luminous flux 4 passed between the lens 2 and the barrel 1. The tip of the barrel 1 is provided with the diaphragm 7 coaxially with the optical axis. The diaphragm 7 is fitted to the barrel 1 so that it can be moved in parallel along the optical axis. By adjusting the moving quantity thereof, the light quantity of illumination luminous flux 4a passed through the optical member 3 can be controlled. Therefore, when the light quantity of the luminous flux



4a is controlled by moving the diaphragm 7 to adjust the light source of the luminous flux 4, the insufficiency of the peripheral light quantity of the luminous flux 4a on the sample 5 is reduced and the illumination irregularity is made inconspicuous.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the objective lens for dark fields used for an optical microscope etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] conventionally, the objective lens for dark field illumination used for a microscope etc. is constituted as shown in JP,57-150812,A or JP,60-225817,A — having — **** — especially — low twice — since the ** dark field objective lens has the large real visual field, it is required that a larger sample side should be illuminated without nonuniformity. [0003] As this dark field objective lens is shown in drawing 6, by the ring-like optical member 3 arranged between an objective lens 2 and the camera cone 1 prepared around it The dark field flux of light 4 of the shape of a ring which passes along opening of the shape of zona orbicularis formed with a camera cone 1 and an objective lens 2 has composition which illuminates the 5th page of a sample, the 2nd page is made into the 1st page of the ring-like optical member 3, or the diffusing surface like an obscured glass, and lighting nonuniformity is lessened. [0004] Moreover, as shown in drawing 7, in order to avoid that the reflected light 6 from the 5th page of a sample carries out incidence to an objective lens 2, and becomes a flare, it is common to have formed the drawing 7 which extracts illumination-light bundle 4a injected from the ring-like optical member 3 in the head side of an objective lens 2 (refer to JP,62-30005,Y). [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] said low twice — the ** dark field objective lens can lessen lighting nonuniformity, so that the dark field flux of light 4 of the shape of a ring which makes large between an objective lens 2 and camera cones 1, and passes along zona—orbicularis—like opening is thick, since the real visual field is large.

[0006] However, if between an objective lens 2 and camera cones 1 is made large and the dark field flux of light 4 is made thick, while microscope systems, such as a dark field objective lens and floodlighting tubing, will become large and will cause aggravation of work environment, it will become expensive also in price.

[0007] Moreover, since [, such as a halogen, a xenon and mercury,] it is various, the light sources for lighting, such as a microscope, change in the level of lighting nonuniformity with brightness of each light source. For example, whenever [luminosity], since the illumination light by the light sources (mercury, xenon, etc.) has high brightness, the reflected light from the irradiated sample side will become strong. Therefore, like <u>drawing 8</u>, if it does not extract with drawing 7 to the minimum location which does not interfere in illumination—light bundle 4a injected from the ring—like optical member 3 when the diffusing surface is disregarded, a flare may occur.

[0008] Furthermore, in order that the ring-like optical member 3 may illuminate a large real visual field, So that the UPPER beam of light U of the dark field flux of light 4 of the shape of a ring which carries out incidence to the ring-like optical member 3 may illuminate the periphery of a sample 5 after injection and the LOWER beam of light L may illuminate the core of a sample 5 after injection, as shown in drawing 8 As for the ring-like optical member 3, it is common that it

is the design which generates spherical aberration. Therefore, since the brightness of the light source is low when using the light sources other than whenever [luminosity], the lack of the circumference quantity of light of the sample 5 which lowering of the brightness by KERARE of the UPPER beam of light by drawing 7 occurs and irradiates will be conspicuous.

[0009] This invention was made in view of the trouble of the above-mentioned conventional objective lens for dark fields, and aims at it being cheap, and canceling the lack of the circumference quantity of light, and offering the objective lens for dark fields with little lighting nonuniformity.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain said object, this invention was constituted as follows. Invention according to claim 1 made movable drawing arranged near the head of an objective lens in the objective lens for dark fields which prepared the optical member for dark field illumination in the optical axis and the same axle of an objective lens in order to mitigate the reflected light from a sample side in accordance with said optical axis between the optical system of an objective lens, and the camera cone of an objective lens.

[0011] In the objective lens for dark fields according to claim 1, invention according to claim 2 made possible adjustable [of the path of drawing arranged near the head of an objective lens], in order to mitigate the reflected light from a sample side.

[0012] Hereafter, an operation of this invention is explained. According to the objective lens for dark fields according to claim 1, according to various kinds of light sources, the level of lighting nonuniformity can be adjusted by forming drawing movable in accordance with the optical axis of an objective lens. Namely, in order to make the incidence to the objective lens of the reflected light from the sample 5 by illumination-light bundle 4a which passed along the ring-like optical member 3 mitigate as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, As opposed to the drawing location a which was prepared at the head of an objective lens as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and which extracted and was determined according to the light source whenever [luminosity] in 7 Since the amount of KERARE by the drawing 7 of illumination-light bundle 4a becomes less when the light sources other than whenever [luminosity] are used, and making it move to a sample 5 side, extracting and considering as a location b, illumination-light bundle 4a increases as a result.

[0013] According to the objective lens for dark fields according to claim 2, it becomes possible to control the quantity of light of an illumination-light bundle by making the diameter of drawing of drawing adjustable like invention according to claim 1. That is, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, it

of drawing adjustable like invention according to claim 1. That is, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, it extracts according to the class of source of the illumination light, and the diameter of drawing of 8 is changed, if the drawing location b which can expand the diameter of drawing in the range in which a flare is not conspicuous is set up to the small drawing location a of the diameter of drawing, the lack of the circumference quantity of light by illumination—light bundle 4a of a sample 5 is mitigated, and lighting nonuniformity can be lost.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The gestalt 1 of operation of the objective lens for dark fields concerning [gestalt 1 of implementation of invention] this invention is explained based on drawing 3. Drawing 3 is the outline sectional view cutting into half and showing the objective lens for dark fields.
[0015] By the ring-like optical member 3 arranged between an objective lens 2 and a camera cone 1 at the optical axis and the same axle of an objective lens 2, the objective lens for dark fields of the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention illuminates the dark field flux of light 4 of the shape of a ring passing through between an objective lens 2 and camera cones 1 in a sample 5, and extracts it at the head of a camera cone 1, and 7 is prepared in an optical axis and the same axle. Drawing 7 is attached in parallel movable in accordance with the optical axis at the camera cone 1, and by adjusting the movement magnitude, it is constituted so that the quantity of light of illumination-light bundle 4a which passed along the ring-like optical member 3 can be controlled.

[0016] If according to the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention it doubles with the light source of the dark field flux of light 4, drawing 7 is moved and the quantity of light of illumination-light bundle 4a is controlled, the lack of the circumference quantity of light in the sample 5 of

illumination-light bundle 4a can be mitigated, and it will become possible not to be conspicuous and to carry out lighting nonuniformity.

[0017] The gestalt 2 of operation of the objective lens for dark fields concerning [gestalt 2 of implementation of invention] this invention is explained based on <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>. The outline sectional view which <u>drawing 3</u> cuts the objective lens for dark fields into half, and is shown, and <u>drawing 5</u> show drawing, <u>drawing 5</u> (a) is a front view and <u>drawing 5</u> (b) is a side elevation.

[0018] Since the objective lens for dark fields of the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention makes the reflected light from the 5th page of a sample mitigate, it is the thing which made adjustable [of the diameter of drawing] possible and which extracted, and arranges and constituted 8 at the head of an objective lens 2, and other configurations are the same as that of the configuration of the gestalt 1 of operation.

[0019] As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, while the diameter of drawing adjustable device 9 of drawing 8 attaches the end face of two or more drawing feather 12 possible [a slide] through long hole 10a prepared in the container liner 10, respectively By attaching the other end in an outer case 11 rotatable, arranging so that the drawing feather 12 may be crossed, and rotating an outer case 11 to the container liner 10 fixed at the head of a camera cone 1, it is constituted so that it may extract by changing the space 13 surrounded by two or more drawing feather 12 and a path can be changed.

[0020] According to the gestalt 2 of operation of this invention, by changing the diameter of drawing of drawing 8, like the gestalt 1 of said operation, since the quantity of light of illumination—light bundle 4a which passed along the ring—like optical member 3 according to the source of the illumination light is controllable, it cannot be conspicuous and lighting nonuniformity can be carried out. Furthermore, since it is the configuration which made the diameter of drawing of drawing 8 adjustable unlike the gestalt 1 of the operation which moves drawing 7 in accordance with an optical axis, there is profitableness that the working distance of an objective lens is eternal.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to invention of this invention according to claim 1, since drawing was made movable to parallel in accordance with the optical axis of an objective lens, drawing can be moved according to the class of source of the illumination light, and the quantity of light of an illumination-light bundle can be controlled. Therefore, irrespective of the class of source of the illumination light to be used, it is cheap and the objective lens for dark fields with little lighting nonuniformity can be offered.

[0022] Moreover, according to invention of this invention according to claim 2, the quantity of light of an illumination-light bundle can be controlled by changing the diameter of drawing of drawing, and the same effectiveness as invention according to claim 1 can be acquired.

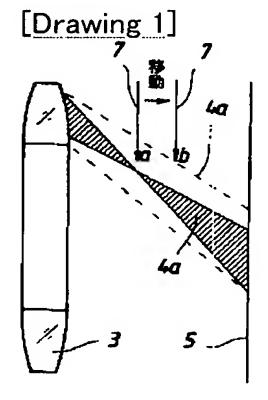
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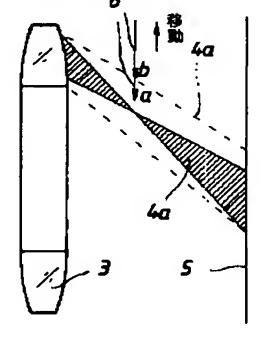
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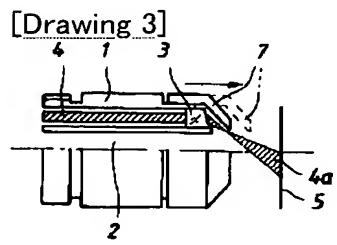
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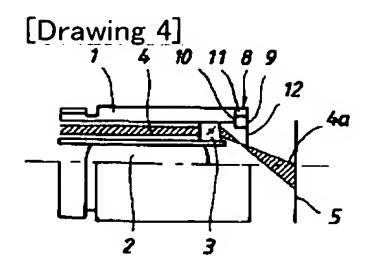
DRAWINGS





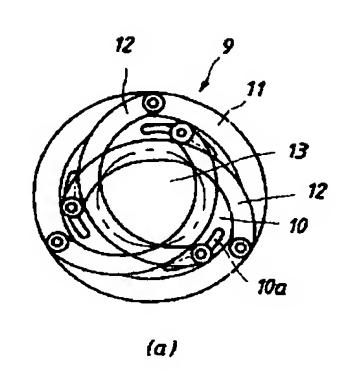


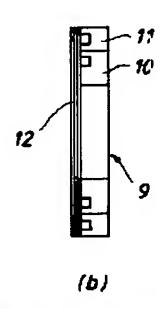


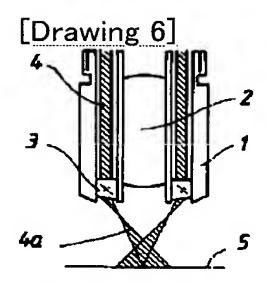


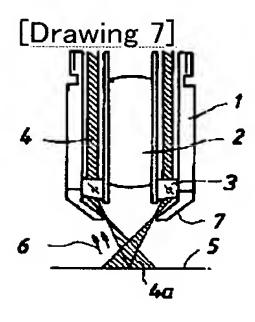
[Drawing 5]

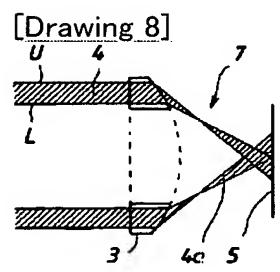
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(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出顧公開發号

特開平10-31164

(43)公開日 平成10年(1988)2月3日

(51) Int.CL⁸

識別配号

庁内整理番号

PΙ

技術表示的所

G 0 2 B 21/10 21/02

G O 2 B 21/10 21/02

Z

審査請求 未請求 菌界項の数2 OL (全 4 回)

(21)出顧番号

(22)出題日

特顯平8−188065

平成8年(1996)7月16日

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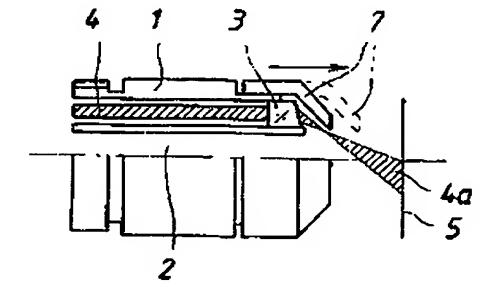
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(54) 【発明の名称】 暗視野用対物レンズ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 周辺光量不足を解消し照明ムラを少なくする。

【解決手段】 鏡胴1の先端に絞り7を光軸と同軸に設けるとともに、絞り7を光軸に沿って平行に移動可能に設ける。そして、照明光源に応じて絞り7を移動することにより、リング状光学部村3を通った照明光束4aの光量を制御して標本5を照明する。



【特許請求の節囲】

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【語水項1】 対物レンズの光学系と、対物レンズの鏡 胴との間に、対物レンズの光輪と同軸に暗視野照明用光 学部村を設けた暗視野用対物レンズにおいて、標本面か らの反射光を軽減するために対物レンズの先端付近に配 置した絞りが、光輪に沿って移動可能であることを特徴 とする暗視野用対物レンズ、

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【語水項2】 語水項1記銭の暗視野用対物レンズにお いて、標本面からの反射光を軽減するために対物レンズ の先端付近に配置した絞りの径が可変可能であることを 10 のUPPER光線Uは射出後に標本5の周辺部を照明 特徴とする暗視野用対物レンズ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の居する技術分野】本発明は、光学顕微鏡等に用 いられる暗視野用対物レンズに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、顕微鏡等に用いられる暗視野照明 周対物レンズは、特闘昭57-150812号公報や特 関昭60-225817号公報に示されるように構成さ いため、より広い標本面をムラなく照明することが要求 されている。

【①003】かかる暗視野対物レンズは、図6に示すよ うに、対物レンズ2とその周辺に設けられた銭駒1との 間に配置されたリング状光学部材3により、鏡駒1と対 物レンズ2とにより形成される輪帯状の関口を通るリン グ状の暗視野光束4が標本5面を照明する機成となって おり、リング状光学部材3の第1面または第2面をスリ ガラスのような拡散面にして照明ムラを少なくしてい る.

【0004】また、図7に示すように、標本5面からの 反射光6が対物レンズ2に入射してプレアーになるのを 避けるため、リング状光学部材3から射出された照明光 東4aを絞る絞り7を対物レンズ2の先端側に設けてい るのが一般的である(真公昭62-30005号公報表 庭)。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前記低倍用暗視野対物 レンズは、実視野が広いため、対物レンズ2と鏡駒1と 野光東4が太いほど、照明ムラを少なくすることができ る。

【0006】しかしながら、対物レンズ2と鏡網1との 間を広くし、また暗視野光東4を太くすると、暗視野対 物レンズ及び投光管等の顕微鏡システムが大きくなり、 作業環境の悪化を招くとともに、価格的にも高価なもの となってしまう。

【①①①7】また、疑微鏡等の照明用光源はハロゲン、 キセノン、水銀等、様々であるため、各光源の輝度によ

額(水銀、キセノン等)による照明光は輝度が高いた め、照射した標本面からの反射光が強くなってしまう。 従って、図8の如く、拡散面を無視した場合のリング状 光学部材3から射出される照明光泉4aを干渉しない最 小の位置まで、絞り了で絞らなければプレアーが発生す る可能性がある。

【0008】さらに、リング状光学部付3は、広い実視 野を照明しなければならないため、図8に示すように、 リング状光学部付3に入射するリング状の暗視野光東4 し、LOWER光線上は射出後に標本5の中心を照明す るように、リング状光学部村3は球面収差を発生させる 設計になっているのが一般的である。従って、光輝度以 外の光源を用いる場合は、光源の輝度が低いため、絞り 7によるUPPER光線のケラレによる明るさの低下が 発生し、照射する標本5の周辺光質不足が目立つことに なる。

【0009】本発明は、上記従来の暗視野用対物レンズ の問題点に鑑みてなされたもので、安価でかつ圏辺光登 れており、特に低倍用暗視野対物レンズは実視野が大き。20 不足を解消し照明ムラの少ない暗視野用対物レンズを提 供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記目的を達成するため に、本発明は以下のように構成した。 請求項1記銭の発 明は、対物レンズの光学系と、対物レンズの鏡駒との間 に、対物レンズの光輪と同軸に暗視野照明用光学部材を 設けた暗視野用対物レンズにおいて、標本面からの反射 光を軽減するために対物レンズの先端付近に配置した紋 りを、前記光軸に沿って移動可能にした。

30 【①①11】請求項2記哉の発明は、請求項1記哉の暗 視野用対物レンズにおいて、標本面からの反射光を軽減 するために対物レンズの先端付近に配置した絞りの径を 可変可能にした。

【①①12】以下、本発明の作用を説明する。請求項1 記載の暗視野用対物レンズによれば、絞りを対物レンズ の光軸に沿って移動可能に設けることで、各種の光源に 応じて照明ムラのレベルを調整することができる。すな わち図1に示すように、リング状光学部材3を通った照 明光束4aによる標本5からの反射光の対物レンズへの の間を広くし、また輪帯状の関目を通るリング状の暗視 40 入射を軽減させるため、図1に示すように、対物レンズ の先端に設けた絞り7を、光輝度光源により決定された 絞り位置 a に対し、光輝度以外の光源を用いた際に標本 5側へ移動させて絞り位置りとさせた場合、照明光束4 aの絞り7によるケラレ量が減るため、結果として照明 光束4aが増加する。

【①①13】請求項2記載の暗視野用対物レンズによれ は、絞りの絞り径を可変にすることで、請求項1記載の 発明と同様に、照明光束の光盘を制御することが可能に なる。ずなわち、図2に示すように、照明光源の種類に り照明ムラのレベルが異なっている。例えば、光輝度光 50 より絞り8の絞り径を変え、絞り径の小さい絞り位置8

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に対し、絞り径をフレアーの目立たない範囲で拡大し得 る絞り位置りの設定を行えば、標本5の照明光東4 a に よる周辺光質不足が軽減され、照明ムラを無くすことが できる。

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【発明の実施の形態】

[発明の真施の形態 1] 本発明に係る暗視野用対物レン ズの実施の形態」を図るに基づいて説明する。図るは暗 視野用対物レンズを半截して示す概略断面図である。

ズは、対物レンズ2と鏡駒1の間で対物レンズ2の光軸 と同軸に配置されたリング状光学部付3により、対物レ ンズ2と鏡胴1の間を通るリング状の暗視野光束4を標 本5に照明するもので、鏡駒1の先端には絞りてが光輪 と同軸に設けられている。絞りては光軸に沿って平行に 移助可能に鏡駒」に取り付けられており、その移動置を 調整することにより、リング状光学部村3を通った照明 光束4aの光量を制御し得るように構成されている。

【0016】本発明の実施の形態1によれば、暗視野光 東4の光源に合わせ、絞り7を移動させて照明光東4 a 20 の光量を制御すれば、照明光束4aの標本5における図 辺光至不足を軽減でき、照明ムラを目立たなくさせるこ とが可能になる。

【① 017】 [発明の実施の形態2] 本発明に係る暗視 野用対物レンズの真施の形態2を図4及び図5に基づい て説明する。図3は暗視野用対物レンズを半截して示す 鉄略断面図、図5は絞りを示し、図5(a)は正面図、 図5(b)は側面図である。

【①①18】本発明の哀緒の形態2の暗視野用対物レン ズは、標本5面からの反射光を軽減させるために、絞り 30 る。 径を可変可能にした絞り8を対物レンズ2の先端に配置 して構成したもので、その他の構成は実施の形態1の標 成と同様である。

【0019】絞り8の絞り径可変機構9は、例えば図5 に示すように、複数の絞り羽12の端面をそれぞれ内筒 10に設けた長孔10 aを介してスライド可能に取り付 けるとともに、他端を外筒 1.1 に回勤可能に取り付け て、絞り羽12を交差するように配設し、銃腑1の先端 に固定した内筒10に対して外筒11を回転させること により、複数の絞り羽12に囲まれる空間13を変化さ 40 6 照明光束 せることで絞り径を変更し得るように構成されている。 【①①20】本発明の衰縮の形態2によれば、絞り8の 絞り径を変化させることで、前記実能の形態 1 と同様、 照明光源に合わせて、リング状光学部村3を通った照明 光束4aの光量を制御することができるため、照明ムラ

を目立たなくすることができる。さらに、絞り7を光軸 に沿って移動する実施の形態1と異なり、絞り8の絞り 径を可変にした構成であるので、対物レンズの作動距離 が不変であるという有利性がある。

[0021]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明の請求項1記載の 発明によれば、絞りを対物レンズの光軸に沿って平行に 移動可能にしたので、照明光源の種類に応じて絞りを移 動して照明光束の光質を制御することができる。そのた 【①))15】本発明の実施の形態1の暗視野用対物レン 10 め、使用する照明光源の種類にかかわらず、安価で照明 ムラの少ない暗視野用対物レンズを提供することができ る.

> 【0022】また、本発明の請求項2記載の発明によれ は、絞りの絞り径を変更することで照明光束の光量を制 御でき、請求項1記載の発明と同様な効果を得ることが できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明を説明するための図である。

【図2】本発明を説明するための図である。

【図3】本発明の実施の形態!を半畝して示す断面図で ある。

【図4】本発明の冥施の形態2を半載して示す断面図で ある。

【図5】本発明の実施の形態2に備えた絞りの絞り径可 変機構を示し、図5 (a) は正面図、図5 (b) は側面 図である。

【図6】従来の暗視野用対物レンズを示す断面図であ る。

【図7】従来の暗視野用対物レンズを示す断面図であ

【図8】リング状光学部村の拡散面を無視した場合の照 明光束と絞りとの関係を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 鏡膊
- 2 対物レンズ
- 3 リング状光学部材
- 4. 暗視野光東
- 4.a 照明光束
- 5 標本
- - 7.8 絞り
 - 9 絞り径可変機機
 - 10 内筒
 - 11 外筒
 - 12 綾り羽

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/tjcontentdben.ipdl?N0000=21&N0400=image/gif&N0401... 1/17/2006

